PRACTICAL ADVICE AS TO HOW TO TAKE CARE OF THE CHILDREN

The Body is Greatly Neglected in the Cities. While the Mind Alone is Cultivated-Something About Infant Feed-

ing and Compulsory Vaccination.

(Written for he Times.) -a late number of a medical jour-take the following, giving it our noualified endorsement: The harm done cation is too real to be ignored. The conditions of civilized life have so completely changed within the past half cen-tury that it becomes daily more and more evident that measures must be taken to meet the new situation, and to endeavor propagate and raise a race better fitted withstand the strain of modern exist-ce. When children were brought up in the country, spending the greater part of their time in the fresh, open air, considerations as to physical development did not enter into the question.

The environments being healthy and food plentiful and nutritious, the natural ecquence was that the human product grew up hardy and robust, well equipped the battle of life. The ever-increasing tendency to desert the country for the town has placed a fresh problem before our scientific men and sanitarians. Children are born and pass their youth amid unhealthy surroundings, in many in-stances improperly and irregularly fed. In addition to these serious disadvantages, they are still further handicapped by the undue stress of school life. The sole aim of modern education would seem to consist in the attempt to develop the mind at the expense of the body. The necessity of fresh air and exercise as a part of a child's training are strangely overlooked. Mental and physical education should go hand in hand. Wherever possible, play-grounds of ample scope should be attached to schools, and, above all, young children should never be expected to work longer than two hours at a stretch.

The author of that piece of delightful drollery, "The Last American," writing as a Persian author in the year of grace 2001, says the "Mehricans" had become long since extinct by reason of their haste for money-getting, their over-wrought nerves, and their improperly-reared children. The germ of truth that the story contains should not be missed and even though by our "continual con-ing" we weary in this matter, it yet mer-its the wisest and best thought of our time that the new generation should be proper ly fed and wisely and symmetically de-veloped.

INFANT FEEDING.

In accordance with the custom adopted in these articles for the care of infants as the summer months approach, we ar pend the following as suitable in general for infant feeding. For each drink take six drachms of whole milk, twelve drachms of thin, strained barley water; two drachms of cream; half a teaspoonful of sugar of milk; a pinch of common salt, and the same of blearbonate of sodium. If the child is constipated part of the barley water may be replaced by fluid magnesia; while in the event of diarrhoea, limewater may be used in the same way. As the child grows older the mixture may be increased to the control of the control of the control of the child grows older the mixture may be increased in strength and quantity.

POTATO POISONING.

POTATO POISONING.

Potatoes contain a poison known as somin. New potatoes contain comparavely little of this poison unless they
low above the surface of the ground and
we a green skin, when they are generally
sown to be poisonous. It is not, hower, generally known that old potatoes
than much more of this poisonous retuntain much more of this poisonous prin-ple-solanin-and many cases of serious soning have occurred in late summer, then old potatoes are used. In 1822 and among the troops of the German army, The symptoms were frontal headeche, col-ic, diarrhoea, vomiting, weakness and slight Investigation showed that old to sprout contained twenty-four es as much solanin as new potatoes. When using old potatoes in June and July It will be well to keep this fact in mind. COMPULSORY VACCINATION.

An editorial in a recent number of the North Carolina Medical Journal has this to say: The Supreme Court of North

The Picturesque Scenery in Locality

of Bundanoon.

THE CLIMATE AN IDEAL ONE.

The Heat of the Day is Never Oppres-

sive and the Nights are Deliciously

Cool-Masses of Luxurious

Vegetation.

A lover of the beautiful in Nature will

find much to attract him in Australia,

despite the gloomy colors in which super ficial observers from other countries have

occasionally depicted colonial scenery. In New South Wales there are hundreds of

picturesque localities, readily accessible by railway from Sydney, and which are

frequented during the summer months by previous of tourists and holiday-makers from all parts of the colonies. Among these is Bundanoon, about eighty-five miles south of Sydney and within a few

miles south of Sydney and within a rew miles of the country residence of the Gov-enor of New South Wales. The township, which is near a railway station, is 2,220 feet above sea-level, the climate believe exceedingly salubrious.

According to a local writer, "the atmos-

According to a local writer, "the atmosphere is ourse, as miles and miles of the rugged country towards the coast, full of life-generating ozone, are still in their primitive state—a place that may be called the Mount Calvary of New South Wales, where the burden of business care rolls off one's shoulders, securing peace and quietude, and restoring the balance of nerve-power so much required by the enervated and hard-worked." The climate is such that during the summer months the

such that during the summer months th

heat of the day is not oppressive and the nights are deliciously cool. The country around Bundanoon is right in

minerals. Within two or three miles of the

station are four coal mines that have sim-ply tapped the coal beds, which are of anomnous extent and practically inexhaus-

character, the numerous ravines and gulles being crowded with ferns and cabbage-tree palms. The sides of the hills, from their crested summits to the very bottom of the Bundancon Gully, are

clothed with dense masses of luxuriant

clothed with dense masses of luxuriant vegetation; the trees, many of which are of gigantic size, include the mountain ash, ironbark, mahogany, beach, box, peppermint and various kinds of gum. On the cleared portions the soil is a rich chocolate and black, capable of growing almost every kind of crop, all the English fruits, espending the service of the service of

BEAUTIFUL SCENERY.

The points of interest to the tourist are measure, the principal being known as

the apple, being obtained in perfec-

OF AUSTRALIA

THE BEAUTIES

Carolina has recently (February term) rendered a decision affirming the legality of the law giving the county and municipal authorities the right to enfree compulsory vaccination. The opinion of the court exhibits an information and grasp of the medical side of the subject which is highly satisfactory; in fact, the court makes an able argument in favor of vaccination as a preventative of smallpox. After briefly referring to the ravages of the disease prior to the discovery of genner, the conclusion is justly drawn that "If this was so in days of imperfect communication, the present rapid means of intercourse between most distant points would so spread the disease as to quickly paralyze commerce and all public business, if the government could not at once stamp out the disease by compelling all alike, for the public good as much as for their own, to submit to vaccination. Statistics taken by governmental authority show that while 400 out of every 1,000 unvaccinated persons exposed to the contagion are attacked by it, less than two in a thousand take the disease when protected by vac-cination within a reasonable period."

Referring to that small class which denles the efficacy of vaccination, it is truly said that "there are always some who will deny any other result of human experience, however well established." The power of the General Assembly to legislate in behalf of public weal, even at the cost of some private inconvenience, is distinctly set forth, "for it is every day common sense that if a people can draft or conscrip; its citizens to defend its borders from invasion, it can protect itself from the deadly pestilence that walketh by noonday by such measures as medical science has found most efficacious for that A PRACTICAL TEST.

The same journal prompts the following: The class of minds that most readily take stock in the various forms of medical fads, which are just now being thrust so aggressively upon public notice, are not to be impressed by any facts or arguments, however obvious, that conflict with their favorite "system." The followers of Mrs. Eddy would have us believe, for instance, Eddy would have us believe, for instance, that there is no such thing as pain in disease, what is ordinarily termed such by the common mortal being a mere figment of the imagination. The unfortunate who happens to have a colic, locomotur ataxia, or scables has only to allow his mind to become accustomed to the idea that there are no such allments to realize a prompt are no such ailments to realize a prompt relief. It is true that the Chris-tian Scientists have not yet given to Mr. Clement's Inquiry as to why trading upon the caudal appendage of the common house cat should cause that long-suffering animal to yell and promptly seek another locality, if it be true that pain is purely imaginary. As has been aprly said, the followers of this could have been autointoxicated (self poisoned) with their own workladed (self poisoned) with their own verblage. A Detroit physician has, at last, proposed a practical test which, if tried, would meet the requirements of the case in a way calculated to bring conviction to the densest of the "Scientists". The plan the densest of the "Scientists." The is quite simple and consists giving the "believer" a h giving the "believer" a hyper-dermic injection of some substance the effect of which upon the system is well known, to see how far the result may be moderated or abolished by the extest should be sufficient to convince the mind of a child of the absurdity of their claims; but such is the peculiarity of nu-man nature, that these various "faiths" and "systems" of cure will continue to flourish until the soil is exhausted, when the same thing will be brought out dis-guised under a new name, and another generation of men and women will fin-ish the problem for a repetition of medical history. It would seem, indeed, that there is no humbug in medicine, and no heresy in religion so absurd that it does not find a congenial culture medium in the minds of a certain percentage of the population.

of the most grandly beautiful in Australia, a picture which can never become effaced from the memory. Those who have visited this portion of the colony are loud in their expressions of admiration, the panorama unfolded to their gaze being wholly unlike any other afforded by the mountain ranges of the colony. The "coign of vantage" is placed in the centre of a vast horseshoeshaped amphitheatre, formed of a suc-cession of mountain chains stretching away to the right and left until lost in the hazy distance, leaving in front of the spectator an immense panoramic picture of surpassing loveliness

"There is," writes an enraptured ob-server, "such a vastness and grandeur in the scene spread around and before us, and the solitude is so profound that at first one feels oppressed by its weight, but gradually the sens of one's own nothing-ness and littleness passes, and an exalted feeling takes its place. One is so near to nature's heart in the midst of these solitary depths, these immensities of space and distance, these harmonies of rock and tree and sky that a consciousness of being part and parcel of the whole possesses the mind and fills the heart with elation and surprise. Gazing across the wave-like maze of mountains, their ruggedness chastened and toned to soft-ness by the filmy veil of blue that covers their faces, the eye catches a glimpse of

ASK FOR BEAUFONT LITHIA CARBONATED WATER

SIPHON SELTZER AT THE

CLUBS

AND ALL THE

BEST BARS.

Pure and Healthful. Sinologues—the latter a class, we must add for whom we have a deep respect—but

the sea-line beyond Shoalhaven, and if the day be particularly bright and the atmosphere bright and clear, one may perchance discern the smoke from the funnels of passing steamers.

AMETHYST TINTS.

"At times the clouds appear to rest lightly on the summit of the farthest hills, so that one is careely distinguishable from the other for at that distance both

from the other, for at that distance both take on the same amethyst tint. Glanc-ing sheer down the precipice at our feet we observe, 'How the trees rise and stand up, with strong trunks, with strong branches and leaves, and think, with Walt Whitman, 'Surely there is some-thing more in the trees—some living soul.' Nothing is heard of human sound in these Nothing is heard of human sound in these fastnesses of the carth. The silence is broken only by the liquid note of the lyre bird calling to his mate far down the glen, or the gentle murmuring if the stream that swiftly glides betwixt cleft rocks at the bottom of the ravine. The stillness is so profound that the falling of a dry leaf from a bough overhead is distinctly heard. Yet no sense of lone-liness oppresses one. On the contrary, all creation seems alive and full of emoall creation seems alive and full of emo tion, notwithstanding the profound calm forceding over all nature. The gray sandstone rocks and time-worn boulders, seanstone rocks and time-worn boulders, the gleaming white-armed trees, the clusters of odorous wild flowers which bedeck the ground about our feet, all seem entities, and the very breeze that blows the dead leaves from the branches seems to carry us a message in its flight."

But View Point, with its famous wire rope, 2,280 feet in length, suspended from cliff to cliff, 900 feet above the waters of the creek below, is only one of many places that woo the presence of the de-dighted tourist. There are numerous beautiful spots in the vicinity which tempt the vistor to prolong his stay to the utterwest request. the uttermost moment. There are "Larkins' Look-out," with its magnificent stretch of rugged country, and Bunda-noon Creek, winding its way like a silvery thread between the masses of fern and flowering bush on either side: "Tooth's Lookdown," where the geologist and enthusiastic fossil-hunter will find much to interest them; "Fairy Bower" and many others, all of which possess an irresistible fascination for those desirous of becoming acquainted with na-

THE CHINESE CHARACTER.

whose names only a few survive lessons which produced a civilization that in the course of a few generations penetrated to the bottom, and became in reality a religion, the only one which a singularly earthy people ever sincerely embraced. It We know of no national character about which there is so much dispute as that of the Chinese. They have been profoundly studied by able men who have given their lives to the pursuit, but the result is not became to them what "respectability" is to many of us English, the final rule of conduct, the solvent of ifeals, the one test to be applied to every new proposal, effort a consensus, except upon two points, that they are incurably conceited, and that even among Asiatics they are exceptionally callous. The Chinese are no more moved by human suffering even among their own to advance, or novelty in circumstance. To the Chinese mind it is incapable of im-provement, the one thing to be reverenced, the one system which must never be abanpeople than the animals are. No China-man cares if a famine breaks out near him, or is shocked if another Chinaman is tortured, or will exert himself against his oned or seriously changed. It probabl doned or seriously changed. It probably might have produced a better people but that with this civilization, perhaps as a result of it, certainly following it speedily in order of time, came the master-curse of China, a congestion of population so terrible that it compelled the whole population to postpone everything, especially reflection and the nobler qualities, to a continuous struggle for the means of existings a therefored by a people in whom own interest to prevent suffering to any other human being. And no Chinaman ever forgets or questions that he is a mem-ber of the supreme civilization of the world—indeed, of the only one to which, in his judgment, that great term in its original meaning can be fittingly applied. Upon these two points there is no doubt among them, hold the Chinese to be de cidedly inferior people, with a low and cumbrous civilization, wholly anable to im-prove, and enduring a distinctly evil rule because they are too imbeelle to make it better. The same men, with few exceppostponement in presence of the immediate necessity of the hour. Left by their history without an aristocracy, they turned for guidance to those who knew, as they thought, the principles of their civilization, and these men, selfish as the comtions, consider the Chinese cowards, be-lieve them to be slaves to singularly feeble superstitions, and think they would be Immensely benefited by even inferior Eurowithout link with the past or hope in Mr. Dill's remarkable work, they mis-took criticism for culture, and craved above all things for official rank and the votion to personal interests, incapable of large combinations. The same observers, when inferior persons, are universally struck with something comic in China and its people—they have the same feeling about animals, the cause in both cases be-lay that there is a bways something uses. rotection which wealth afforded them. is never telerant. In England especially the idea of a Chinaman is that of a burnost earnest hatred is neither for the bac a great people, with a civilization which was once energetically progressive though it is now arrested, and which still holds a mor the good, but for all who threaten or who despise that civilization, among whom he reckons, nor without reason, all foregn-ers, especially the English and the Rusfourth of the human race in an orderly contentment; that they possess a philoso-phy of their own which, though strangely sians. He fears both these, wishes ill to both, and, if it were convenient, would in-flict on them mortal injury. This conven-ience is, however, his first care, and it is secularist, sets before them ideal rules of secularist, sets before them ideal rules of conduct, and which has penetrated deeper than any phllosophy has penetrated into any other race; and that the extraordinary difference which Europeans perceive be-tween them and every other people is in probable that though they are brave men, the first leader who will make good Chinese soldlers is the leader who will in-flict torture for cowardice. It is their knowledge of this reasoning selfishness in part a fancy, in part a result of peculiar artistic notions, and in part a consequence of the civilization having captured even the uneducated, so that there is a perpeteir countrymen which has made Chine; awgivers, who are callous like the rest, so flendishly cruel. They try to overcome assive resistance by inflicting unendura-ble pain. In the ordinary details of life the ial and amazing as well as amusing con trast between the maxims they profess and the conduct they pursue. It is as if the roughs of London had been bred to talk Chinaman is kindly, he is the most stren uous of workers, because if he were not the awful crowding would crush him, and like curates, yet acted all the same after the manner of their kind. Some Sinologues the manner of their kind. Some Sinologues even deny that the Chinese are exceptionally treacherous, believing that though suspicious, they are when once they confide as faithful as any other Asiatics, and quoting in proof of their assertion that they are rathen punctiliously honest in business. The Chinaman lies till the barrain is concluded but he will then keen it as upright as a conscienceless man of clear brain ever is. When cheating would clear brain ever is. When cheating would diminish business he never cheats. He is the most accomplished liar in the world, but he does not love lying, does not think of it, as a Hundoo does, as a pleasurable intellectual exercise, but lies exactly up to the point where, as his native shrewdness tells him, lying is convenient for his interests. He is boastful as a Frenchman is, because he believes his civilization perfect, and heing an Aslatic, and without business. The Chinaman lies in the bar-gain is concluded, but he will then keep if even to his own hurt. They deny that cor-ruption in office is universal or even worse than it is among Ottomans, Persians, or Russians, and maintain that instead of befeet, and being an Aslatic, and without anything to measure himself by except himself, his boastfulness is grandiose, and ing without patriotism the Chinaman has Ing without patriotism the Chinaman has a high sense of patriotic pride, often leading him, as it leads Frenchmen, to unreasoning dislike and scorn of the foreigner, but still acting as a very strong motive power. As to his faculty for combination, they point to the secret societies which he maintains in all lands and under all circumstances; and as to his capacity of self-government, to the fact that he has governed himself for countless ages, and nimself, ins obstitutiess is granusse, and to Europeans comic. This is not a pretty picture, but it must be studied by the light of a concluding sentence, which we believe every experienced missionary or accom-plished Sinologue will endorse. There is in almost every Chinaman something imin almost every Chinaman solutions in penderable, unaccountable, not to be reck-oned with, which impels him to actions which do not seem to rise out of his char-acter. He will on rare occasions suppress his "enlightened selfishness" for a mogoverned himself for countless ages, and has imposed upon warring tribes, as Europe has never done, a single method of communication which supersedes all differences of dialect and language, a single ment, and then he is for that moment a ment, and then he is for that homent a different man. What happens to him no-body knows, but it is because it does occasionally happen that those who know him best reject the theory that he is a separate creation, in making whom the soul had been forgotten or mislaid.—The Secretary. system of administration based on superior culture, and a single set of ideals acknowl-ed by all Chinamen alike to be in the ab-stract incapable of improvement. Finally, hey deny even the charge of cowardice alleging that Chinese inability to succeed in battle is in no degree the result of phy-The largest carpet in the world is in Windsor Castle, It is forty feet in breadth and contains 58.840,000 stitches. The weavsical fear, from which they are rather exceptionally free, as the history of the exceptionally free, as the history of the bandits, pirates, and revolutionaries among them conclusively proves, but is the in-ability inherent in every mob, aggravated by the fact, peculiar to China, that the classes which would otherwise furnish leading of it occupied twenty-eight men four-

MANUFACTURERS SALE

MANUFACTURERS SALE

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Our Store to be enlarged and remodeled. Our increasing business demands these changes be made at once. Pianos and Organs now in stock must be sold quick to make room for the carpenters.

LESS THAN HALF RETAIL PRICE.

A Number of Fine Uprights for Less Than Half Price.

SQUARE PIANOS---GREAT BARGAINS. \$15.00, \$25.00 and \$50.00, actually worth \$100.00 Slightly Used PARLOR and CHURCH ORGANS from \$15.00 to \$49.00; sold originally from \$100.00 to \$150.00.

Payments easy to suit purchaser. Mail orders promptly attended to. Write or call for further particulars,

THE CABLE COMPANY,

o study the Chinese and to form a de-inite opinion as to their characteristics.

J. G. CORLEY, | Manager,

213 EAST BROAD ST

SOME OF THE TROUBLES THAT FALL TO THE LOT OF THE "COPPER"

The Daily Life of the Richmond Policeman is One of Many Trials-He Does Not Put in All the Day Chasing Small Boys, But Has Other Work to do.

on by the average citizen as a small boys and arrest drunken mer

But, in reality, the policemen, and especially those of Richmond, are most valuable adjuncts to the proper adminis-

tration of municipal government.

A policeman must be a man of iron nerve and great bravery. He must be ever ready to meet the breaker of laws. and ever ready to face the yawning gun CROOKS KNOW THEM

No one knows them better than lawless classes, for the fame of the Richmond police has gone abroad, and few, indeed, of the noted "crooks" of the country eve faithful men.

A policeman is on duty to serve his city all the time. But he has stated hours during which he is supposed to be on active duty. For instance: Policemar No. 1 reports at the Station-House to outside sergeant, goes out to relieve the men who have been on duty since 1 o'clock that afternoon.

At night, each man on a relief has ar lour on duty in the station-house. They

Be free!" they sang to woo "For life is large. He free

rippled as I sped me:
"Serve! Life was made to serve!" I heard the

Along the sands of gold.
I has ened on to hear her
With steps I could not stay;
Her song as I drew nearer—
"Pleasure is life to-day." I heard a signing tender,

With sw eets like honey drips; calm came oler me ched aisles before meice!" whispered the wood. Then night in jeweled beauty

Will put the whole shebang to rout With Bill McKinley up the spout, All way through the Hon, Nat Ward Fitz

orous invocation to airy persiflage. For

Oh, God of Nations, hear our prayer

'For 'Torney-General, George McCoy-To lay 'em out he's just the boy, He'll get there, too, with both feet pat,

Surely, there never was a State convention like it. Will the Parkersburg metho

A BEAUTIFUL LETTER

Written to the Members of R. E. Lee Camp, Confederate Veterans. The following letter has been received a answer to one sent out by the members of Lee Camp, who attended the Louisville

Reunion:

Headquarters Albert Sidney Johnston Chapter, No. 120, Daughters of the Confederacy.

Louisville, Ky., June 21, 1900.

Messrs. D. C. Richardson, Commander;

J. Taylor Stratton, Adjutant; A. C. Peay and James P. Smith, Committee of R. E. Lee Camp, No. 1, Confederate Veterans, Richmond, Va.;

Gentlemen.—I am commissioned on be-Gentlemen,-I am commissioned on be-

stars sang together must blend them all!" Edward Day in Zicn's Herald.

Can't Get Enough

of "VERNOR'S GINGER ALE" is the general verdict of those who have tried this delicious and refreshing beverage at our fountain. Served at 38 degrees, it is almost ice cold. As the objectionable features peculiar to Ginger Drinks have been eliminated, it will be found palatable and agreeable to the whole system.

POLK MILLER DRUG CO. 1 Ninth and Main Sts., Richmond, Va.

HEMORRHOIDS

teen months.

ers hold violence of any kind to be ex-ceedingly ungentlemanly. They say that the Chinese converts, whether to Mahom-

medanism or Christianity, have accepted martyrdom more readily than any other modern converts; that the Taepings in our own time fought as well as Mexicans did against the early Spanish conquerors; and

that General Gordon, many officers since his time, and all who have commanded Chinese sailors agree that once disciplined they can trust them at least as well as any second-class fighting men. The Chinese they admit are not "Tommies," or

Zouaves, or Pomeranians, or men of the

We are not Anglo-Chinese, still less

average European militia.

HEMORRHOIDS. FISTULA.

No knife, no acids, no salves nor pinching. Cure guaranteed or money refunded. Consultation free. Home treatment if desired. Charges moderate.

Rectal Infirmary, No. 1302 ROSS STREET, Between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, RICHMOND, VA.

LONG SUMMER DAYS AT THE OLD SWEET

The Golf Links are Bright With Gav Colored Coats.

VISITORS CONTINUE TO ARRIVE

A Coach and Four and a Visit to Beaver-Dam Falls Makes a Pleasant Diversion for the Guests. The Bright Caddies,

OLD SWEET SPRINGS, W. VA., June 0-Special.-Some one has said that "The long days are no happier than the short ones," but here at the Old Sweet Springs, with nothing to do except as one's own sweet will directs, the long, lazy, delic-ious days certainly seem the happier, and one wonders why a whole life cannot be made up of long summer days; days that are so carefree, so full of perfect conten days when one forgets the hustle and worry of worldly duties, and thinks that the whole world is as peaceful and restful as life is here in the mountains. Long meraings for golf! And from ear-

y "morn till dewy, eve" the links are dotted with red coats.
The caddles here are very interesting.

The dear little fellows are hardly larger than the bags they carry, and they bethan the bags they carry, and they be-come so interested in the game, that if ou make a bad strike they turn from you in sheer mortification; or if you send your ball over the fence, they jump high in the air and utter a shriek of delight that can be heard far over the hills.

One caddy undertook not long since to give a piece of advice as to how the man for whom he was carrying should make a drive ;and another scrap of a boy got very chummy, and called a six-footer "Tom." And "Tom" did not exactly understand the familiarity of this mountain lad, and wanted to "fight right on the spot." ENTICING WALKS.

And if you care not for golf, there are the swimming pools where such a mery time may be spent; and for those who are "deathly afraid of the water" there are the most enticing walks.
On a favorite walk, less than a half mile
from the hotel, is a little church, in the
yard of which are a half dozen trees.

The yard is "posted," and underneath the board bearing the word "posted" a mischievous hand has written "Don't shoot the calf." An innocent little calf daily quietly grazes in the yard, with an air of such perfect confidence that one could almost believe she was responsible for the words regarding her safety, or at least had seen them.

Nothing so appeals to a young girl's heart as "coach and four" and Mr.

John A. White, of the Red Sulphur Springs,

must have known of its power when he gave a coaching party last Monday aftereon to Miss Lee.
The point of destination was Beaver Dam

Falls, a weird-looking spot, just three miles from these springs—so weird that one is reminded of the place in the Cats-kill, where old Rip Van Winkle played with the dummies and took his long sleep. An hour spent on the rocks, an occa-sional mearness to the falls, a walk

ne's friends and also to make new or

Poetical Convention in West Virginia We have been favored with a copy o with which the Hon. Nat Ward Fitz Ger-aid, of West Virginia, opened and closed the Democratic State Convention at Par-kersburg. It must have been an impres-

The first and last stanzas of the Hon. Nat Ward Fitz Gerald's production will give some idea of the extent of his poeti-cal gamut and the versatility of his muse:

"God of our own, our native land, We recognize Thy throne, Thy hand! We know no Empire, young or old, Except the great Republic's fold, Beneath whose flag, from sea to sea, Its humblest citizen is free."

Shoot off your mouths, instead of guns And fight with arguments so grand That Hanna's cohorts cannot stand. They'll red and fall along the way. And next November's 'lection day

Gerald's convention poem are to be found similarly striking contrasts, showing how easily his genius turns from passionate and example:

Yea, God of Freedom, when we fight Unsheath our sword just for the right, From spoil and blood make us forbear,

Just make the bet, you'll win the hat.

of arousing enthusiasm and entivening proceedings, be adopted by the lassemblage at Kansas City? Will Bryanites resort to poesy there, too? But who is the Hon. Nat Ward Fitz Gerald, anyway? Can it be the patriot who was formerly engaged in the pension business at Washington under the slightly different style of Nat Ward Fitzgerald? New York Sun.